

CRISIS IN SPAIN.

A Civil War Soon if There Is
Not War With Us.

THE DYNASTY IMPERILED.

Weyler's Influence a Constant
Menace to the Government.

The Sagasta Ministry is hopelessly disorganized and almost on the point of collapse. It cannot carry out the American or other concessions it has granted. The country is gravely disaffected and at last aroused to violent protest against the Government. Sagasta will fall unless he reverses his policy and adopts an aggressive attitude toward the United States. Weyler will not hesitate to turn all his influence with the army against the Government.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, April 12.—It is not probable that either President McKinley or the American Congress will be allowed to decide the issue of peace or war, unless, indeed, a declaration of war comes from Washington within a week.

Neither Prime Minister Sagasta nor the Queen Regent of Spain herself any longer has the power to concede the demands of the American Government or even to execute the concessions already granted. The grave information on which this announcement is based comes from Madrid to-night from a source which, for obvious reasons, cannot be disclosed. It is necessary only to say that the Madrid correspondent is not responsible for the statements which follow, but they may be accepted with the fullest confidence.

A crisis has arisen in Spain which not only makes the downfall of the Sagasta Ministry almost certain, but gravely imperils the dynasty itself and the existence of the monarchy. In a word, the Spanish Government is almost on the point of collapse. The situation has been growing rapidly worse for a month past. Not only is the patience of the people exhausted, but the Sagasta Ministry is hopelessly disorganized. Both these facts explain the policy of tardy and therefore futile concessions under the pressure of diplomatic and popular influences.

Premier Sagasta, the Queen Regent, and Señor Moret, Minister of the Colonies, are determined to yield to the American demands, as far as Spanish sentiment will permit, in order to maintain peace. Señor Moret is the real leader of the Cabinet. Señor Gallón, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is his chief opponent. Count Xiquena, Minister of Commerce, who is responsible for the declaration that President McKinley sought the Pope's intervention, is the most outspoken advocate of war with the United States. This was the real motive of his false report about Mr. McKinley, by which for the moment he defeated the Pope's object. He bitterly opposed the armistice to the last moment.

Gen. Correa, Minister of War, has caused a public scandal by publicly disparaging the Spanish Navy, saying he wished that Spain did not possess a single ship, and that she could do all her fighting on land.

These facts sufficiently demonstrate the demoralization of the Ministry. But the peace party has to contend not only with opposition within the Cabinet, but with grave disaffection in the country at large, which has been the chief obstacle to its policy.

Each trifling concession to the American demands has been a test of popular patience, which has not been aroused to violent protest until the Queen Regent and Señor Moret believed that the populace would not rebel against the armistice. They made a grave mistake, which they now realize, perhaps too late.

The details, so far as they are permitted to come to light, show more violent resentment throughout Spain than the first censured telegrams disclosed. The only chance the Sagasta Ministry possesses for prolonging its existence is to reverse its policy and adopt an aggressive attitude toward the United States. The utterances of to-day's *Liberal*, Sagasta's organ, indicate that this chance will be resorted to. The paper, in its leading article, discussing President McKinley's message, denounces intervention by the United States, and adds:

"The American Government has at last made clear its intentions, hidden until now under hypocritical ambiguities."
"My informant at Madrid adds the following to the foregoing description of the situation:
"There will be a civil war here within a month if there is not war with the United States. The Sagasta Ministry will soon go when the people learn how they have been deceived in every step of the recent negotiations, including Saturday's announcement of an armistice, when the Government gave out that it was for five days only, with onerous conditions imposed on the United States."

"There will be a serious uprising of the army, which will be useless against a mob. The troops would join the rioters, as the Government well knows. Weyler is gaining fresh influence with the army, which he will not hesitate to turn against the present Government if opportunity offers."

H. R. O.

AMERICANS AT TRINIDAD, CUBA.

They Will Have an Opportunity to Come Home on the Santiago.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 12.—Acting under instructions from Washington, Mr. Dent, the American Consul here, chartered the trawler *Proserpine* to proceed presumably to Trinidad, Cuba, to remove the few Americans there. The charter was cancelled today, as an opportunity for escape from Cuba will be offered by the Ward line steamer *Santiago*, which will touch at Trinidad and Santiago de Cuba. She is expected to arrive at the latter place to-day or tomorrow.

84 Hours of Solid Comfort.

Can be had on the limited train of the New York Central between New York and New Haven every day in the year. See time table, this paper—Advs.

SAGASTA ON THE MESSAGE.

We are said to have remarked that the tone of the Message Does Not Appear Hostile.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, April 12.—The reports received here concerning Prime Minister Sagasta's feeling on President McKinley's message vary. Some represent him as being disgusted and incensed.

A despatch to a news agency says that Señor Sagasta informed the newspaper man who called on him to obtain an expression of his views that the tone of the message did not appear hostile.

The Government, he added, was resolved to await the receipt of the full text of the message before taking action upon it. Spain would continue to strive for peace, for which the armistice to the "rebels" afforded an opportunity.

A despatch to the *Daily Mail* from Madrid says that Señor Moret, Minister of the Colonies, declared that the message was not so bad as he expected it would be.

NO INTERVENTION FOR SPAIN.

Sagasta's Organ Declares That Spain Would Not Accept It.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
MADRID, April 12.—The *Liberal*, the organ of Señor Sagasta, the Prime Minister, says editorially to-day:

"Spain must energetically protest against the pretension of the United States to intervene in Cuba, whether a definite time is announced for intervention or not."

"It is obvious that no nation can be regarded as a free nation which does not resist by all the means at its disposal any attempt at forcible interference in its own territory."

"We were Spain to admit the American claim of a right to intervene she would immediately sink to a position of ignominious tutelage."

LEO XIII. GRATIFIED.

He Believes That Spain's Armistice Will Avert War.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
ROME, April 12.—There is published in the Vatican organ, *Quotidiano Romano*, to-day documents which relate to the Pope's part in securing the Cuban armistice.

The newspaper says that the Pope, appreciating the danger of war between Spain and the United States, interposed with much solicitude, but with entire efficacy, in order if possible to avert war.

The Spanish Foreign Affairs Minister sent on April 9 to Mr. Del Val, the Pope's Chamberlain, requesting him to say that the Spanish Government, in response to the repeated urgings of the Pope had "decided to order Blanco to concede immediately the suspension of hostilities, the purpose of which was to permit Spain to deal with a view of preparing for and facilitating peace."

He added that the Ambassadors of the six great powers had made him a visit that morning and he had found their aspirations in harmony with those of the Pope, so that, on whomsoever, he would despatch with confidence that he will reach with ease, so that our corresponding just demand may be satisfied and that the prestige of this Catholic nation may not be diminished."

Cardinal Rampolla replied to the Papal Nuncio in Madrid, expressing the satisfaction of the Spanish Government at the suspension of hostilities, which the Pope "considered very expedient in order to avert the scourge of war and facilitate the pacification of the island."

Cardinal Rampolla added that "The Pope will not fail to use his influence where the occasion offers in order that the legitimate wishes of the Spanish Government may be realized and the prestige of the noble Catholic nation be unimpaired."

Emperor Francis Joseph wired to the Pope his congratulations on the result of intervention, saying "I venture to hope that with the help of the Almighty God the interests of humanity will be safeguarded."

With the exception of the *Tri-Dinosa*, the Roman newspapers approve President McKinley's message to Congress. The *Italia* recalls the errors of the Spanish colonial policy, and says that Cuba has found in the protection of a young, generous, and valiant nation its point of support. The *Monitore* expresses President McKinley's firm desire to secure the independence of the island. The *Ralle* doubts that peace will follow, as Spain will not yield.

THE VATICAN'S VIEW OF IT.

It Is Thought That the Message Favors Peace Rather Than War.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, April 12.—A despatch to the *Daily News* from Rome says that the Vatican regards President McKinley's message as a shrewd document and as favoring peace rather than war, although for the moment it only delays events. The Vatican fears that the insurgents will disregard the armistice and attack the Spaniards, thus precipitating events.

NEWS ABOUT US FROM ROME.

We Welcome the Spanish Armistice and Feel Grateful to the Peace War It.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
ROME, April 12.—A despatch from Washington to the Vatican says the Cuban armistice has made an excellent impression upon the American people, who recognize and receive gratefully the result of the Pope's influence.

ENEMIES OF THE LITTLE KING.

Carlists and Socialists Lead in the Present Disturbances in Spain.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, April 12.—The *Standard's* Madrid correspondent, while holding that the *Extranjero* defeated their own object by starting the agitation against the Government, thus revealing to the more solid classes that the demonstrations were really directed to promote Carlist or Socialist ends, and so strengthening the Government, admits that the people's feeling and the discontent in the military and naval services are very serious.

WOODFORD HOLDS HIS USUAL RECEPTION.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
MADRID, April 12.—P. M.—No despatches have been received at the United States Legation since yesterday. Gen. Woodford regards President McKinley's message as the commencement of an assured peaceful settlement of the present difficulties. The usual reception was held at Minister Woodford's residence this afternoon.

Cottages on Long Island renting now rapidly than usual this year. Inquire quickly early—Advs.

FOR INDEPENDENT CUBA.

TEN HOUSE RESOLUTIONS TO BE STRONG FOR FREEDOM.

Intervention on That Basis Recommended and Made Plain Without Equivocation—The President "Directed" to Use Force to Secure That End—The Republicans "Insure" Carry the Day with the Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—To-morrow in all probability will witness the introduction of resolutions in Congress authorizing the President to deal with the Cuban question. That it will witness the disposition of them in either house is uncertain. This represents the situation at midnight. The resolutions agreed to by a majority of the Republican members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs are said to open with a noble preamble, credited to Mr. Converse of Iowa, arranging Spain for its cruel and barbarous treatment of Cuba and for its inhuman and indefensible actions in the island. This indictment closes with a reference to the destruction of the Maine and demands that it be atoned for.

The resolutions declare:

1. That Cuba should be free and independent.

2. That the President is authorized, instructed and directed to intervene at once in Cuba and to use the whole power of the land and naval forces of the United States.

3. To enable the President to carry out these resolutions he is authorized and empowered to use the whole power of the land and naval forces of the United States.

When the Republican members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs reassembled this morning in continuation of their efforts to reach an agreement, William Alden Smith of Michigan was not present, having been detained by a slight indisposition. Shortly after they assembled the steering committee of Republican Cuban sympathizers presented the draft of a resolution which represented their views of the response that should be made to the message of the President, but it met such criticism of some of its statements as to demonstrate to its authors that it ought not to prevail, and they practically withdrew it. But with this before them the committee had no choice but what would satisfy that part of the Republicans.

While the majority members were in conference their Democratic colleagues were in consultation with their Senate associates. At 11:45 o'clock the Democrats appeared at the door of the committee room, pursuant to previous understanding, but were asked to wait until the Republicans for ten minutes longer. Inquiries showed that at that time the Democrats were nearer an agreement among themselves than the Republicans. It was then decided that the committee should assemble at 3 o'clock.

The conference of Republicans continued until nearly 2 o'clock, when it broke up for refreshment. At that time it was said that with the exception of Mr. Smith, who had joined them, they had substantially agreed upon the form of resolution given above. Mr. Smith confirmed this report, saying that he had been asked to sign the declaration of the intention of this Government to see that Cuba was secured in the possession of an independent government that could not be misinterpreted, evaded, or avoided.

The full committee met at 3 o'clock and remained in session only about half or three-quarters of an hour. The majority members laid the situation before the minority, and the latter said they did not agree to the determination which the majority had practically reached. Thereupon the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, and in the meantime the two parties in it renewed their conference.

After the adjournment of the House fifty-four of the "Republican Insurgents" met and heard the report of the committee appointed to learn what the Foreign Affairs Committee of the two houses would do.

Mr. Joy of Missouri outlined the resolution adopted by the Senate Committee and that as the majority upon by the majority of the House Committee. This met the approval of all who heard it, with the exception that they wanted the words "and independent" inserted after "free" in the resolution relating to the government that should be established on the island.

The members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs who were present assured the conference that the words should be inserted, and that the two other members had pledged themselves to do all they could to secure the change desired. Messrs. Tawney of Minnesota, Cooper of Wisconsin and Lorimer of Illinois were appointed members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs who were present assured the conference that the words should be inserted, and that the two other members had pledged themselves to do all they could to secure the change desired.

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IS THIS SPAIN'S TRUCE?

SHOCKING OUTRAGE COMMITTED BY GEN. MOROTE ON SUNDAY.

After Being Defeated by the Patriots, He Imprisoned Peaceful Whom Blanco Had Released, Shot One of Them, Assaulted a Fourteen-Year-Old Girl, Kept Her With Him, and Beasts of It in His Official Report.

HAVANA, April 11, via Key West, April 12.—In the long list of crimes committed by the Spanish army in Cuba, it will be hard to find anything more revolting than Gen. Morote's deeds yesterday at Guira de Melena, Havana province.

Gen. Morote is one of the most bloodthirsty Spanish commanders who came to this island with Gen. Weyler. He was one of Weyler's favorites, and was equalled in cruelty only by Gen. Molina and by Weyler himself. Morote has been kept in the field by Gen. Blanco, as Molina and all other Weyler's favorites have been, apparently to prove how mendacious are the orders and decrees of the present Captain-General in behalf of more humane and civilized methods of warfare.

Yesterday Morote, with the battalion of San Quintín, reached El Conde, near Guira de Melena. He met there an insurgent band, and in spite of the armistice proclamation both sides engaged in lively fighting. The insurgents numbered only 150 men and the Spaniards 1,200, including a guerrilla force, but the patriots held strong positions behind impenetrable trenches.

After an engagement of two hours Morote retired with his forces one mile west to Guira de Melena, where he found in three miserable huts a poor family of country people. These harmless creatures, having confidence in Blanco's decree abolishing concentration, did not flee from the Spanish troops. The family was composed of three women, a man who was a pacifist, and six children. Gen. Morote asked them if there were no more families around. They answered that another family was living nearby in a large cave called the Camacho cavern.

Gen. Morote sent some soldiers to the cave and they brought back a girl 14 years old named Aurora Mendosa and three children.

Gen. Morote assaulted the girl, shot the pacifist, and sent the other women and children as prisoners of war to Guira de Melena. The barbarity of the Spanish soldier is shown by the fact that Morote does not conceal these awful details in his official report. These are his words:

"The girl is beautiful, and a desirable companion for a Spanish officer in these trying times of war in the *manigua* and of American charity."

This terrible incident of Spanish war in Cuba is absolutely true. It comes to The Sun's correspondent from the same trustworthy source that in 1896 and 1897 exposed the blackest crimes of Gen. Weyler, all of which were officially confirmed later.

WHY THE CUBANS CAN'T YIELD.

Attention of the President and Spanish Minister Called to Palma's Appeal.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The attention of President McKinley and Señor Pío, the Spanish Minister, was directed to-day by those friendly to the Cuban Government to a document which has apparently been overlooked here in the swiftly recurring incidents of the last month. It is the "Appeal on Behalf of the Cubans," issued by Delegate Tomas Estrada Palma on March 17. The document was brought to light to-day because of a circular ultimatum sent to the Cuban Government by the United States, which it was necessary to make clear that the Cuban Government will not accept Blanco's armistice or truce issued in the name of the Spanish throne. The document was also used for the purpose of demonstrating that the representatives of the Cuban Government suspected a month ago that Spain was offering an armistice or truce. Palma's official utterances are:

To the American People:
The frequency with which there has appeared in the public press suggestions made by malicious or misinformed individuals, that Cuba would accept or be forced to accept autonomy or anything short of autonomy, has impelled me to make a categorical and final statement on the subject. From the first our motto has been "Independence or death." We are now more firmly than ever determined to carry out our programme.

As we will not accept, we will not even discuss the proposals of autonomy. After three years of the most sanguinary, barbarous, and unprovoked warfare of modern times, carried on by Spain, we are stronger than ever. It is for us to say what will satisfy us, not for others. Our ideas and our national honor we can confide to the keeping of ourselves alone. I cannot think that the American people have forgotten the principle laid down in their own Declaration of Independence, nor can I believe that any true American will ever be found who would advise us to forsake the ideal of republican government for the monarchial, even in its most liberal form. There is no way to compel the Cubans to accept autonomy except by force of arms.

Spain has proved impotent to compel us by force to accept autonomy. She now desires to compel us of the United States to compel us to accept. I cannot believe that the American Government would ever lend itself to the most treacherous and bloodstained monarchy of history for such a purpose. Should such prove the case, however, I declare in the name of the Cuban people in arms that force alone can compel our submission. We have been slain of thousands of our race and families exterminated by slow starvation, by a cowardly decree of the most infamous commander of sanguinary Spain, will fight against anything but independence, no matter who opposes us.

If unfortunately this incredible proposal be carried into effect and American bayonets are arrayed against us in our struggle for freedom and in aid of the Spanish monarchy, we will fight on, sadly but determined, and let history judge whether the vanquished had not a purer ideal of free institutions than the victors. In such a case we will be exterminated, but future generations will again take up our flag and our aspirations and Cuba will be free.

Nor will we ever agree to a treaty until our independence is established. We will continue to fight until we are free. We will not accept anything but autonomy. The Cubans cannot be compelled to remain under the Spanish flag, but I have faith that this day is destined to the Cuban people, and the patriotism of the American people to the end that they may understand the justice and fairness of our demand for complete independence.

Consul-General Lee's presence in Washington to-day aroused the greatest enthusiasm, and everywhere he was received as the hero of the hour. He called upon the President and the Secretary of State, and appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and will appear before the like House committee to-morrow. He is still Consul-General, and it is thought he will be retained in that position.

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